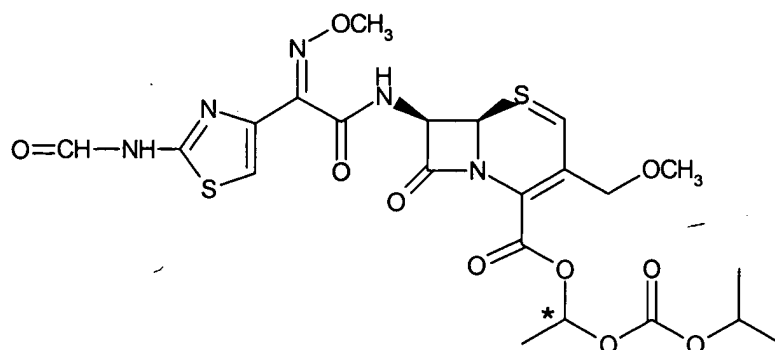
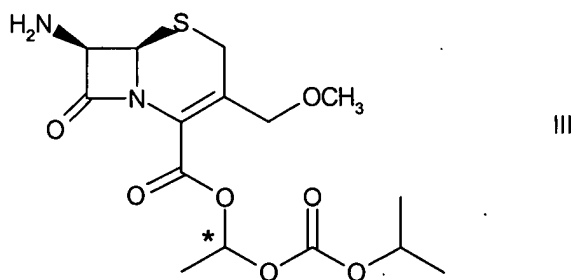


in a diastereoisomeric ratio $B/(A+B)$, wherein B is the more apolar of the two diastereoisomers, of 0.5 to 0.6, the diastereoisomers being with respect with the carbon atom marked with a star in Formula II, comprising producing a mixture of diastereoisomers of a compound of Formula



by acylating a compound of Formula



with activated Z-(2-formamidothiazol-4-yl)-methoxyimino acetic acid, removing solvent from the reaction mixture obtained;

and crystallizing a compound of Formula I in the residue obtained;

by dissolving or suspending the compound of Formula I in the presence of a nitrile or a ketone or mixtures thereof;

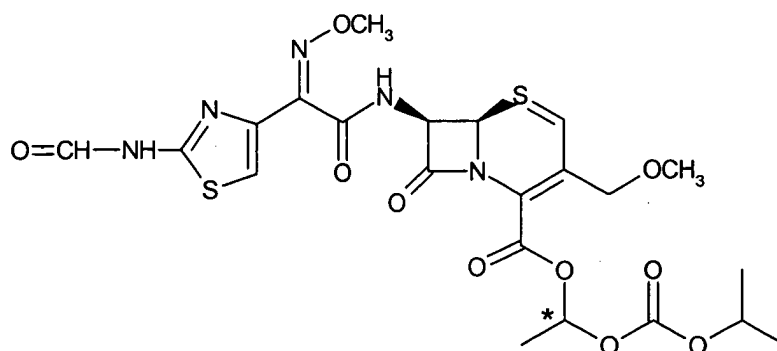
at a ratio of 1 gm of the compound of Formula I to 2-15 ml nitrile; or at a ratio of 1 gm of the compound of Formula I to 3-15 ml ketone; in the presence of 5-80 ml water per 1 gm of the compound of Formula I;

and thereafter isolating the compound of Formula I in crystalline form and converting the compound of Formula I by splitting off the formyl group from the amino group attached to the thiazolyl group, to obtain a compound of Formula II, in the form of a diastereoisomeric mixture in a ratio of $B/(A+B)$ of 0.5 to 0.6.

21. A process according to Claim 20 wherein the nitrile is acetonitrile.

22. A process according to Claim 20 wherein the ketone is acetone.

23. A process for the production of a compound of Formula I in crystalline form



comprising dissolving or suspending the compound of Formula I in the presence of a nitrile or a ketone or mixtures thereof;

at a ratio of 1 gm of the compound of Formula I to 2-15 ml nitrile; or at a ratio of 1 gm of the compound of Formula I to 3-15 ml ketone; in the presence of 5-80 ml water per 1 gm of the compound of Formula I;

and thereafter isolating the compound of Formula I in crystalline form.

24. A process according to Claim 23 wherein the nitrile is acetonitrile.

25. A process according to Claim 23 wherein the ketone is acetone.
